

# CHRISTIAN STATESMAN


Vol. LXIII

PITTSBURGH, PA., JANUARY, 1929

No. 1

IN SOCIAL ROOM  
OF  
MONTGOMERY HALL

## *A Step Forward*

OW that the tumult and the shouting dies, and the Raskobs and the Smiths depart, what did we win in the recent political battle? A good president for the next four, and we hope the next eight years, an assurance of the constructive continuation of present fiscal, social, economic and moral policies of the government; the relegation of Prohibition to that class of subjects which are administrative rather than political questions, because it is a "*fait accompli*," and an emphatic declaration by the people that while they approve and support every safeguard erected in the constitutions, to preserve forever freedom of belief and conscience, they did not and do not intend to dispossess themselves of the inalienable right, personally to examine everything about a candidate, which might determine the wisdom of voting for or against him. All of this is true progress. It is really worth the discomfort of the rather bitter, rough and tumble campaign. Verily the Almighty has a way of making the wrath of man praise him. Raskob's "damnable affliction of Prohibition" probably brought out more of the stay at home Christian voters than any other utterance of the whole campaign.

The continuation of this progress will depend altogether upon the improvement in the moral and religious spheres of our life. In complexity and magnitude we seem to have nearly reached what the strength of individual character is able to bear in our civilization. If Christian people can slough off the fads of philosophy, the distorted conceptions of the past, the religious alienism that has well nigh

neutralized Christian thought; get a broader and saner conception of God's Word than either the modernist or the extreme fundamentalist possess; develop a more practical conception of the Kingdom of Christ in the world and get an enlarged yet more definite conception of the place and function of the family, the Church, the Sabbath and the state in human welfare and progress, we shall continue to go forward in everything.

It is not too much to hope that God's present day prophets realize more perfectly their obligation to teach every implication of the message of Jesus to the world. Upon wholesome spiritual development and faithful ministry by the clergy, depends our future progress. Their fidelity during the recent months augurs well for the future.

This campaign has rendered conditions decidedly opportune for the message of the National Reform Association. It has in a measure shown the piecemeal character of the Protestant social program and the need of a unifying, organizing principle in the great politico-moral movements of the present day. The Christian people are better prepared for the conception and appreciation of the Biblical political message than at any time for a generation. The popular mind is seeking a clearer vision of what is true liberty; what is true freedom of conscience; what is Christian tolerance and where intolerance ceases to be a vice and becomes a virtue; what is one's duty to Jesus Christ and one's country where the two meet. They are asking of their spiritual leaders clear precise answers to these questions. If they get such answers progress will continue.



## Annual Conference and Business Meeting

THE Annual Business Meeting and Conference of the National Reform Association was held December 2-3-4 in the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. The Conference began with a Sunday afternoon meeting at which three addresses were heard.

"The Keynote Address" was delivered by the Rev. William Parsons D.D., who has been associated with the National Reform Association's work in some capacity since 1904. In his address he took the position that the chief task of the National Reform Association is to bring Christ more perfectly into the whole system of American law both constitutional and statutory. Promoting Sabbath laws, religious instruction laws, international peace, industrial justice, prohibition and moral purity are but details of this larger program. Opposing the claim of alien systems is but a part of the essential defense of what has already been established.

He was followed by the Hon. Charles G. Jordan, Secretary of Agriculture for the state of Pennsylvania, whose subject was "The Sabbath in Pennsylvania." He pointed out that no state in the Union has better preserved the true Sabbath ideal in law than Pennsylvania. The benefits accruing from such law are evident to every thoughtful citizen of the state. The political leaders of both parties recognize this fact and will probably stand as staunchly for the preservation of the law in the future as in the past.

The third address of the afternoon was delivered by President R. H. Martin D.D. His subject was "The Sabbath at our National Capital." He pointed out the facts that with the exception of California this was the only spot in the United States not under some sort of Sabbath Law; that this defect was not the fault of the citizens of the District of Columbia; that they have no vote, no local self-government and their wishes are not consulted by Congress to any great extent; that Congress and the citizens of the several states are entirely to blame for the fact that we have so far as the Sabbath is concerned a wide-open town for our National Capital. He advocated immediate petitioning for the passage of the Lankford Bill, now pending, which

would furnish a fairly good law but not above the average of the states.

On Monday afternoon two distinct gatherings were held. The first, a women's meeting, was held in the auditorium of the church. This was addressed by Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard of the Association's staff. Mrs. Shepard told of the activities of Mormon propaganda in Europe as she had personally investigated it during the last summer in England, Germany and France. Especially she told of their method of work to reach young women and assist them to come to this country and settle in the several Mormon centers.

The second section, which was open to both men and women, met in the chapel of the same church. Professor John H. Dickason, head of the Service Bureau of the National Reform Association opened with an address on the subject "National Reform and Young People." He showed that the most progressive, idealistic element of the population is to be found today in our High Schools. That these minds react more promptly and correctly to a presentation of Christian facts and obligations of our National life than do any other class. We need not fear the youth of the nation if they are properly instructed and then left to solve their problems in reasonable light.

The Rev. John Steele of the Speaker's Bureau followed with an interesting and thoughtful address upon that content of physiological and psychological instruction which should be constantly given by all instructors of the youth of today to maintain the conviction against the folly of drinking alcohol in any form. The Third address was by Attorney Louis Graham, Legal Advisor to Federal Prohibition Administrator, John Pennington. He assured his listeners that the Prohibition law was being better enforced each month. That the enforcement personnel was improving rapidly under the Civil Service regulation. The needs as he saw them were for more cooperation on the part of the state authorities, increased facilities in the Federal Courts either by adding to the number of jurisdictions or by special liquor courts to sift cases.

The closing meeting of the Conference was at 8 P.M., Monday Evening. The address of the even-

ing was delivered by the Dr. Wilbur K. Thomas, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee. His subject was "The Kellogg Peace Proposals and World Peace." He gave an extended and vivid description of the conditions of armament in the various nations, which he pointed out were greater than in 1914, and declared that this treaty was coming to a world that needed it and was, so far as the people were concerned, eager for it. It is opposed by the militaristic element of almost every nation and will become effective only as the people assert themselves against a militaristic leadership. That if adopted its benefits will be progressive and cumulative and disarmament will take place under the sense of security that will gradually grow up in the world.

At the Business session on Tuesday morning the reports of the various heads of Departments and Committees of the Board of Directors were read and approved. They showed that the Association now carries seven lecturers, three bookers, one editor, one in the Research Department, and six in the Administrative Department. The policy of the Association for the coming year was set forth in the report of the President R. H. Martin D.D. It will be to study carefully and advocate efficiently the various lines of reform work. The resolutions adopted urged a Sunday Rest law for the District of Columbia, and the honest enforcement of all Sunday laws; a more efficient enforcement of the Prohibition law, especially by the states; the ratification of the Kellogg treaty and the removal of the War Department from public education; the continuation of our efforts to induce the American people to bring the Constitution of the United States up to the Christian level of The Declaration of Independence and the best of the State Constitutions. The reports showed a healthy condition in the Association's work.

Hon. J. W. Vickerman, Dr. J. S. Martin, Mrs. R. A. Robinson, Mr. F. H. Davis, Mr. J. H. Redpath, Dr. R. A. Hutchinson, Mr. W. A. C. Brown and Dr. C. J. Whitlatch were reelected as Directors; and Mr. S. K. Cunningham, Mr. J. E. McGleary and Dr. W. L. C. Samson were elected to fill vacancies on this Board.



# Resolutions Adopted by the Sixty-Fifth Annual Conference

**I**T is the wish of this Conference to give to the public the following as embodying the views and policy of the National Reform Association, assembled for its sixty-fifth annual meeting.

## Sunday Laws

In view of the widespread and determined effort on the part of many organizations and people to destroy the Sunday laws of the various states, we call attention to the facts that the legislatures of all the states except California have enacted some sort of a Sunday rest law and the Courts of every State and also the Federal Courts have upheld such laws as a wise and proper exercise of the police power of the states. We favor such laws as shall require the cessation of unnecessary labor and business and all commercialized amusements on Sunday. That such laws are in the interest of the public welfare, especially that of wage-workers. We are in favor of strengthening some of these laws, enforcing reasonably all of them and enacting such a law for the District of Columbia.

## Prohibition

We regard the recent election as an emphatic approval of the policy of Prohibition as applied to alcoholic liquors. From this time forward Prohibition requires continuous scientific and moral instruction to support it. There should be honest effort to enforce present laws; a speedy passage of supporting laws in the states which up until the present have shirked their duty under the Constitution; a tightening up of the Volstead Act such as is proposed by the Sproul Bill (H. R. 11410) now pending; an enlargement of the capacity of the Federal Courts and continuous diplomatic pressure upon Canada to stop the illegal exportation of liquor into the United States territory.

We urge public school authorities to increase the content and improve the quality of instruction given in this department of education; the Sunday Schools and other educational agencies to impart more thoroughly both moral and scientific instruction. We protest against the policy of wet propagandizing of the great metropolitan press as being biased, unfair, un-American and contrary to the public policy and public welfare. We favor every

reasonable effort to make Prohibition a success, and believe its successes up to the present assure us of final success.

## Peace

We believe that the time has come to cease all expansion of our military establishment or increase of our armament. We favor the ratification of the Kellogg-Briand treaty; the adherence of the United States to the protocol of the World Court; and the gradual reduction of armament by agreement. We believe that the United States should take the initiative in suggesting such changes in the constitution of the League of Nations as would make it acceptable to the American people.

We protest against the present policy of the government under the Defense Act of projecting the War Department into our High Schools and Colleges and all required military training in them. Consistency and Christianity both point to the necessity of the uttermost of trust in the good faith of Civilized nations in their pledges in outlawing war, and a defense against backward peoples by mutual alliance and an interesting national police force.

## Un-American Allegiances

In view of the tremendous effort put forth in the recent campaign, to bludgeon the American voters into a frame of mind where they will forever ignore every man's religion, whatever its character, whenever he sees fit to ask them for their votes, we desire to call the attention of American citizens to the fact that they have reserved to themselves and the Constitution has left to them the right and responsibility of protecting the American civil system of government from all forms of control by any church or hierarchy of any sort. Upon their fidelity in doing their full duty in this matter depends the future liberty of the nation from indirect control of such organizations as assert a superior authority to that of the nation.

As an organization, we oppose no church or religion as such but we do oppose the assertion of any ecclesiastical superiority over the civil government or any attempt under our laws, which guarantee freedom of belief and conscience, to promote any policy inimical to our constitution or laws. We deny the right of

Mormonism to advocate the practice of polygamy or of the Roman Catholic church to nullify the actions of the civil government in matters of marriage and divorce.

## The Christian Amendment

We are convinced that to maintain the strain of an ever increasing complexity in our civilization we need not only a better individual citizenry, which is better educated and trained, but we need in an ever increasing extent the blessing of Almighty God upon the nation as an organic body.

We can be assured of this only if the people in maintaining the state shall honor God by suitable acknowledgment of him and a serious endeavor to conform their laws to his revealed will and a cheerful obedience to such Christian laws.

We are in favor therefore, as we have been for sixty-five years, of an amendment to the Constitution for the Federal government which shall bring it up to the moral and religious level of the Declaration of Independence and the most Christian of the state constitutions.

## City Corruption

It has become evident to all that the city governments of our country are the danger spots of our civilization and we rejoice in an apparent country-wide movement in an endeavor to rid them of graft and corruption. This movement is coming none too soon.

We desire to call the attention of the people to four facts too often overlooked.

1. That local self government by cities is a power delegated by the state government.
2. No state can rid itself of responsibility for good government by granting such exclusive power to cities that it is unable to correct flagrant abuses of this power.
3. No dependence can be placed upon the heterogeneous, polyglot populations of our great cities to sustain the American ideals of civil government, when they are entirely freed from the restraint of the higher units of government.
4. The governor of every state should be given the power to summarily remove delinquent

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)



**THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN***Founded in 1867*

Devoted to Christian Political and Social Science

*Official Organ of***THE NATIONAL REFORM ASS'N,***An organization of Christian citizens founded in 1863*

Published Monthly at the Association's Headquarters, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. H. MARTIN, Editor-in-Chief

Rates, \$1.00 the year, payable in advance, Entered as Second Class Matter, July 30, 1906 at Pittsburgh, Pa. under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

## A Forward Movement

A forward movement which promises much for complete victory for National Prohibition was launched in Washington, D. C., on December 11th and 12th.

The editor of The Christian Statesman, representing The National Reform Association, attended the annual meeting of The National Legislative Conference in Washington on the above dates. This conference is made up of delegates of some thirty of the leading organizations of the country favoring National Prohibition, of which The National Reform Association is one. Up until this last meeting the Conference has confined its activities to efforts to secure legislation by Congress on behalf of National Prohibition.

When the members of the Conference came together this year there was manifest a very strong feeling that the time had come for coordinating and unifying the efforts of all the national organizations of the country working for the maintenance and effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, on a much broader scale. This feeling came as a result of the experience of the past eight years in the efforts to enforce National Prohibition and of the excellent results attained by the united efforts of thirty-one organizations to secure Dry Planks in Party Platforms and the nomination of dry candidates for President and Vice President. The spirit of co-operation and a determination to get together pervaded the Conference. After much careful deliberation, a new constitution was drawn up and adopted without a dissenting vote and a new name given the organization in keeping with its enlarged purpose. The organization is now known as "The National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment." The pre-

amble of its new constitution indicates that it can promote all types of effort on behalf of National Prohibition. It reads as follows.

"To voice the united demand of national temperance organizations for the maintenance of the Eighteenth Amendment: to support and promote legislative measures and governmental policies to make it effective: to encourage education on all phases of the drink problem and to secure unity of effort on behalf of the movement against beverage alcohol, there is hereby established this National Conference of Temperance Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment."

The Executive Committee of the Conference consists of its officers, which are as follows: Dr. Arthur J. Barton, Social Service Secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention, who is also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, President; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the National W. C. T. U. and Dr. Clarence True Wilson, General Secretary of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Vice Presidents; Dr. E. C. Dinwiddie, National Chief Templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars, Secretary; and Dr. J. W. Claudy, General Secretary of the Department of Moral Welfare of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., Treasurer.

With some thirty of the leading temperance organizations already members of this Conference, with others that will doubtless come in, and with its greatly enlarged functions, this new organization for united effort on behalf of prohibition should contribute greatly to the complete and final triumph of this cause.

## Jones-Stalker Bill

There is urgent need for the passage of the Jones-Stalker bill now before Congress. This bill provides for greatly increased penalties for the violation of the National Prohibition Law. Under the present law the Government is greatly hampered in the prosecution of major liquor cases by reason of the fact that the maximum penalty that can be imposed is a fine of \$1,000.00. The Jones-Stalker bill would amend the present law by increasing the maximum fine to \$10,000.00.

The National Legislative Conference composed of some thirty organizations favoring National Prohibition, in session in Washington, D. C. on Dec. 11th and 12th, de-

cided to concentrate its efforts to secure the passage of the Jones-Stalker bill at this present short session of Congress ending on March 4, 1929. The Conference felt the Volstead Law needs strengthening in many respects but that for the present all the temperance forces should concentrate their efforts on behalf of the enactment of this one bill and defer attempts toward further amendments until the next Congress.

With the great majority of both the Senate and the House favorable to National Prohibition and following a national election in which the people gave their government a new mandate to enforce Prohibition, it should be an easy matter to secure the passage of this bill. But the time is short. There are many important measures before Congress demanding attention. To secure its passage the pressure of public opinions favorable to it must be brought to bear upon Congress. By concerted effort the thirty organizations referred to above can do this. Let all our readers write their two Senators and their Representatives in the House urging the immediate passage of the Jones-Stalker bill.

## Dr. J. M. Foster

On Sabbath afternoon, November 11th, one hour after preaching from the pulpit of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church of Boston, Massachusetts, of which he was pastor, Rev. J. M. Foster, D.D., while crossing the street was struck and killed by an automobile.

Dr. Foster was an able minister of the Gospel, with a broad vision of the Kingdom of God, and of unswerving loyalty to his convictions and duty. He was a student of history and a versatile writer. He was the author of a book entitled "Christ the King."

He was a lifelong friend and advocate of the cause of National Reform. For a period of five and one half years, beginning in 1886, he was a District Secretary of The National Reform Association, ably presenting the principles of the Association. After he went back into the pastorate, it was his custom frequently to arrange for and participate in a National Reform Conference.

The funeral service was in charge of his two brothers in the ministry, Dr. F. M. Foster and Rev. H. G. Foster, with his son Rev. I. Turner Foster participating in the same. To his seven surviving children and his brothers, The Christian Statesman extends sympathy in Dr. Foster's sudden and tragic removal.



## Keynote Address

BY REV. WILLIAM PARSONS, D.D.

At Sixty-Fifth Annual Conference

**W**HEN a man or a woman becomes a Christian, it is a splendid thing for them, but it is a better thing for society. It lifts them above many laws and makes them self-governing units. Law enforcement becomes an unnecessary thing, they obey for conscience sake.

Should this experience become far more nearly universal than it is today, it would make unnecessary some laws and also remove the necessity of many moral and civic organizations, but it would not remove the necessity for law. There is an inevitable necessity for rules in every game, however sportsman-like the players. There is a necessity for the rules of the road, however sober, well trained and courteous are the drivers of automobiles. Congested corners will not clear themselves. So it is in every activity of life there is need of law.

We are here in the interest of the task of Christianizing American law, and so creating a Christian environment. We deem it not unreasonable that a nation founded by Christians, for Christian ends, whose policy has always been to encourage Christianity, should be ambitious to have its customs, laws and constitutions square with Christian facts, principles and ethics. We regard this not only as a reasonable course, but as an essential course, if we hope for permanency in our institutions to say nothing of continued progress. There are unmistakable evidences in our own nation that its size and complexity have about reached the limit of what the present character of its citizenship can support. It is vitally important that both the individual character of the citizen, and the environment in which he lives, be improved if we continue to improve our civilization.

This is where the National Reform Association comes into the scheme of American life. We are not organized to deal with individual character making directly. We may as individuals, and as an organization, be very sympathetic toward evangelism and home education and all that tends to lead men to Christ and a better life; but we are devoted to the task of creating a more Christian environment; to secure better laws; to promote Christian customs; to maintain a Christian policy in national life.

A movement thus to shape the environment of life must of necessity touch life at many points and encounter opposition from many elements of society. Every Christian law interferes with the evil schemes of the parasitic elements of society and the self-willed individualists. No one should be surprised if such strike back in their opposition to what is best for society. Nor should they be surprised if many good people are lukewarm in their support of measures which disturb the established order of things, in the community. It is human nature to endure the ills we have, rather than to risk what is new and untried.

During the course of this Conference we are to discuss quite a number of these friction points in our national life. We are to hear something of the need of Sabbath laws; the need of defending them where we have them, or reasonably enforcing and improving them where they are weak, and securing their passage by the appropriate legislative bodies where there is no such law, as in the District of Columbia. The policy of the National Reform Association concerning Sabbath or Sunday laws is to advocate and support laws which require a cessation of ordinary labor, business and commercialized amusements on Sunday. This is done not primarily in the interests of the Church nor from purely religious grounds only but also on the civic ground of the need of a rest day and its social and economic benefits. This is chiefly in the interests of a larger liberty, especially of labor.

We shall probably hear something of Prohibition, its benefits, its successes and failures, the need of better enforcement and better administrative laws and methods. Our policy in this is to advocate a more intensive fundamental education as to the evils and folly of drinking alcohol in any form. The tightening up of the provisions of the Volstead Act, the passage and improvement of state laws to support this national law, the enlargement of the capacity of the Federal Courts that justice may be more prompt.

We shall probably discuss the need of a more universal moral and religious instruction of the school children of America. It is evident that the parents of our land have fallen down on the job in this respect and turned it over to the Sun-

day School. This has proven inadequate. Our fathers allowed the Bible, and with it largely moral instruction, to be crowded out of the schools. This was done, not so much by laws forbidding Bible and religious instruction, as by usage and public sentiment. They simply yielded to the atheistic clamor which was aided and abetted by Roman antagonism, Protestant indifference and Jewish misunderstanding. We are finding a harder

(Continued on page 6, Col. 1)

## An Encouraging Letter

We are glad to give our readers the letter sent to the Annual Meeting of the National Reform Association by its only surviving charter member, Mr. R. N. Redpath of Olathe, Kansas. Mr. Redpath is now in the eighty-ninth year of his age. On December 1st., he and his esteemed wife celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of their married life. His letter reveals a deep interest in, and generous support of, the National Reform Association, which has extended over a long period of years. Its reading brought encouragement and cheer to those gathered at the Annual Meeting. Suitable reply was made expressing appreciation of Mr. Redpath's lifelong devotion to this cause, congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Redpath on their sixty-four years of happy married life, and sympathy with Mr. Redpath in his affliction. The letter follows:

"I regret very much that I am not able to attend the Sixty-fifth Annual Meeting of the National Reform Association, in person. I have been in very poor health for the past six months.

"I have always been very much interested in the National Reform Association. I believe the exaltation of Christ is the only solution of our political problems. I believe the Bible in the schools is one of the most effectual means of bringing Christ's kingdom on earth.

"After paying the first half of my taxes out of my wheat crop I gave the National Reform Association two hundred dollars. We have a fair crop of corn and after I get the last half of my taxes paid, if there is any money left, the N. R. A. will come first.

"My sincere prayer to God is that He will give the N. R. A. favor in the sight of the Christian people of our land."

(Signed) R. N. Redpath.



(Continued from page 5)

job in getting it back again. Our policy is to work for the passage of laws in all the states requiring daily Bible reading in every public school room. Where, as in the case of Washington, the constitution forbids this we advocate amendment. Where, as in Illinois, it is shut out by wrong judicial decision we work for its reversal. Twelve states have already such laws and the Courts, both Federal and State, are splendidly upholding this necessary part of any adequate public education.

\* \* \* \* \*

No thinking person can long devote himself to the task of Christianizing society without confronting the industrial problems. So many of life's ills run back to poverty and unemployment, as contributory causes, that no Christian who thinks can ignore these or treat them as purely economic questions which have no moral bearing. The policy of the National Reform Association is to favor all laws that make for a more equitable distribution of the results of industry, and that make for more leisure and higher standards of living for wage earners. Heretofore, the underlying conception in industry has been to regard labor as a commodity to be purchased in a competitive market; management as a highly preferred element in industry and capital as king to whom all surplus belongs by right. We believe this underlying conception should be reversed; that capital should be regarded as a commodity and allowed a reasonable return when invested; that management should be regarded as essentially labor and rewarded with salaries in proportion to its value and earning power in industry; that all the rest of the proceeds of industry should go to labor in wages and dividends. The great task of such an Association as ours is to popularize this rather revolutionary underlying principle.

\* \* \* \* \*

But back of all these questions we believe that the government itself should be consistently Christian. It was this idea that called the National Reform Association into existence sixty-five years ago. It is easy to accept the general propositions that Jesus Christ is the King of Kings and Lord of Lords; that America should be a Christian nation. It is easy to sing "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be ye lifted up ye ever-

## Mormon Agents

Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard has just completed a most successful series of meetings in and around Detroit, Michigan.

Following their accustomed procedure, Mormon agents are endeavoring to undo the good work which has been accomplished. Falsehood, innuendo, and misrepresentation compose the usual Mormon stock-in-trade.

One good lady, who attended Mrs. Shepard's meetings in Detroit, has been given an "ear full" by Mormon emissaries, which she has passed on to our Pittsburgh headquarters.

The following is a copy of the letter sent in reply:

November 26th, 1928.

Dear Mrs.:

We have not the slightest hesitation in saying that your Mormon acquaintances have willfully misinformed and misled you.

We are well aware that the Mormon Church issued the so-called "Woodruff Manifesto" in 1890 but the insincerity and deception of this document was thoroughly exposed by the Government investigation made in the years 1904 to 1906. We enclose a leaflet which contains several important extracts from the Senate Committee Report. These extracts are taken from the official Government report which we have on file in our office.

You may not be aware but it is the fact that every president of the Mormon Church, including the present incumbent, Heber J. Grant, has been a Polygamist.

The Mormon Church recognizes four sacred volumes:—"The Bible," "The Book of Mormon," "Pearl of Great Price" and "Doctrine and Covenants." Of these the Doctrine and Covenants stands highest in au-

thority for it is to Mormons God's present day revelations to them whilst the Bible deals only with conditions existing nineteen centuries and more ago. This "Doctrine and Covenants" today contains the so-called revelation on Polygamy which says in paragraph 21 "Verily, I say unto you, except ye obey my law, ye cannot attain to this Glory." The law referred to is the law of celestial marriage which includes Plurality of Wives.

The Christian Churches of Utah (Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregational) issued a statement so recently as 1921 in which they give ten reasons why they cannot fellowship with Mormons. These reasons include inculcation of Polygamy and the teaching that God is a Polygamist.

We appreciate your desire to learn the facts concerning the Mormon menace. The Doctrines of Mormonism are so fearfully blasphemous and extravagant that one can hardly credit them without careful examination.

Mrs. Shepard's years of residence in Salt Lake City, her familiarity with individuals and conditions throughout that State, and the information acquired in her travels throughout America and Europe enables her to speak with authority on matters dealing with Mormonism.

The writer has also spent some thirty years of careful study of Mormon, pro-Mormon and Anti-Mormon works, having access to many rare and unique volumes. I have come in touch with Mormon emissaries in America and in Europe and can assure you that my experience is "The truth is not in them."

Sincerely yours,

Henry Peel.

(The facts here noted will successfully counteract Mormon propaganda wherever it may raise its head.)

lasting doors and the King of Glory shall come in." But when we begin to talk about how Jesus is to enter into our national life as a real King there is where we encounter a vast diversity of opinion and a most determined opposition to any effectual entry.

The great task of the National Reform Association is to hold up Jesus as the present ruling head of the nations; to develop this essential Christian political philosophy and persuade the churches to take it up and teach it to the people; to advocate all reforms from this point of view as a mere part of the Christian program; to reveal and teach

how true liberty and toleration can be achieved by the acknowledgement of the authority of Jesus and the application of his spirit to all government. We must boldly teach that there never can, in a Christian country, be equality in the sense that we shall embody the religious ideals of other religions in our nation's building; that moral stagnation results from deleting all Christian features; that true progress lies in the nation boldly becoming Christian in all its ways and customs and laws. For sixty-five years we have been working at this and God helping us we will continue to labor until the task is completed.



# Association Activities

## The Citizens Conference on

### RELIGION AND MORALS IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

Central Temple House, Lansing, Michigan

January 3rd and 4th, 1929

(Eastern Standard Time)

#### Thursday Night, January 3rd, at 7:30

Presiding—Hon. L. D. Dickinson, Lieutenant Governor

- 7:30 Devotions—Rev. E. W. Bishop, D.D., Pastor of the Congregational Church, Lansing.
- 7:45 Address—"This Is a Christian Nation"—Lieutenant Governor L. D. Dickinson.
- 8:00 Address—"Religious Foundations of the Republic"—Rev. M. S. Rice, D.D., Pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Detroit.

#### Friday Morning, January 4th, at 9:45

Presiding—Mr. C. W. Otto, Secretary and Manager of the Lansing Chamber of Commerce.

- 9:45 Devotions—Rev. W. F. Dissette, D.D., Pastor of the South Baptist Church, Lansing.
- 10—12 QUESTION: WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THE SCHOOLS?
  1. By Children—Miss Clara M. Wheeler, Formerly Principal of the Grand Rapids Kindergarten Training School.
  2. By Parents—Mrs. E. L. Calkins, Honorary President of the Michigan Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ypsilanti.
  3. By New Immigrants—Prof. A. W. Wiitanen, of Finnish descent, Principal Taft School, Ferndale.
  4. By Delinquents—Rev. J. C. Gibson, Chaplain of the Boys' Vocational School, Lansing.
  5. By Taxpayers—Mr. H. S. Babcock, Editor of the *Alma Record*.
  6. By the Churches—Rev. George H. McClung, D.D., Pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Grand Rapids.
  7. By the State—Mr. R. W. Cooper, Supreme Court Reporter, Lansing.
- General Discussion.

#### Friday Afternoon, January 4th, at 2:00

Presiding, Hon. W. H. Pearce, State Superintendent of Schools, Michigan.

#### 2:00—4:15 QUESTION: WHAT ARE THE SCHOOLS DOING?

1. Telling Bible Stories in School—Rev. C. P. Andrews, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Holt.
2. Release Time for Week Day Religious Education—Rev. E. W. Halpenny, D.D., General Superintendent of the Michigan Council of Religious Education.
3. Daily Bible Reading in All Schools—Prof. C. V. Courter, Superintendent of Public Schools, Flint.
4. High School Bible Study and Chapel—Prof. J. W. Sexton, Superintendent of Public Schools, Lansing.
5. The Religious and Moral Element in Public Education—Prof. E. H. Drake, Superintendent of Public Schools, Kalamazoo.
6. Religion and Morals in the Church College—Prof. James King, Ph.D., Dean of Olivet College, Olivet.
7. Courses in Religions at the University of Michigan—Prof. J. F. Shepard, Ph. D., Sc. D., Professor of Psychology, Ann Arbor.
8. Brief Reports from Schools.

#### 4:15—5:00 QUESTION: WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

1. What Is Legal? Hon. V. W. Main, Attorney at Law, ex-member of the Legislature, Battle Creek.
2. Some Suggestions. Hon. Kelly S. Searl, Judge of the Circuit Court, St. Johns.

#### Friday Evening, January 4th, at 7:30

Presiding—Hon. C. B. Collingwood, Judge of the Circuit Court, Lansing.

- 7:30 Devotions—Rev. R. O. Thomas, D.D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Lansing.
- 7:45 Address—"America's Debt to the Bible," Rev. Joseph A. Vance, D.D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Detroit.
- 8:15 Address—"Religion Vital in Education," Rev. R. H. Martin, D.D., President of The National Reform Association. Formerly President of Geneva College, Pennsylvania.

The public cordially invited to all sessions.

Arranged by the National Reform Association.

For the past two months Dr. W. S. Fleming has been giving the most of his time to arranging a State Conference on Religion and Morals in Public Education, to be held in Lansing, the capital city of the State of Michigan, on January 3 and 4, 1929. The program of this Conference, which is found on this page, reads most interestingly.

The names of prominent educators, State officials and religious leaders appearing on the program are evidence of a general and vital interest in this most important subject, and assure a practical discussion of the subjects under consideration. The Conference is held especially in the interest of securing legislation on behalf of the Bible and Moral and Religious Education in the public schools and higher educational institutions of the state. It is hoped that there will be a good attendance from all parts of the state.

Dr. J. M. Wylie has been working in Illinois since November 11th. During this time he has traveled more than 800 miles by automobile and held a number of meetings. He has been instrumental in the organization of the Association to Promote Bible Reading in the Public Schools of Illinois.

Rev. John Steele who joined our field staff on October 1st has been speaking the past month in churches, high schools, Y. M. C. A's and before various Clubs in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Among the engagements he has filled are the following: Baptist Church, Niles, Ohio; Union Meeting of churches of Rochester, Pa.; Bethany Presbyterian Church, Johnstown, Pa.; Presbyterian Church, Culver, Pa.; Optimist Clubs, Youngstown and Camel, Ohio; High School, Waterford, Ohio. Among the subjects discussed are; The Cause and Cure of Crime, Behind Gray Walls, The Breakdown of the Family and The Fundamental and Scientific Bases for Prohibition.

The National Reform Association is reaching thirty-eight communities through its lecture courses this season, and other towns are being added almost daily.

Of these courses, eighteen are of four numbers each, and include President C. McCoy Franklin, The Arion Jubilee Concert Co., and selections from Dr. D. H. Martin, Dr. Wm. Parsons, Dr. John Steele and Prof. J. H. Dickason.

Sixteen Communities are receiving the three number school course,



with attractions as follows: President Franklin, Mrs. Dr. W. T. Larimer and Professor Dickason. Four are having special courses of two to eight numbers, selected from the above with the addition of Karl Emerson Williams, Reader and Entertainer.

Every course carries the Reform message in some form. Every program has a purpose not only to entertain and please, but to build. Thus far only favorable reports have come in.

Dr. R. H. Martin, President of the National Reform Association, spent four days in Washington, D. C. as the representative of the Association, attending conferences in the interests of Prohibition. On December 10th he attended a meeting of the Continuation Committee of the National Conference on Prohibition Enforcement Planks and Dry Candidates—the organization made up of representatives of thirty-one temperance organizations which did such effective work in the Presidential Campaign. At this meeting important matters to be made public later were acted upon and the Committee decided to meet again in Washington on the evening of March 4th.

On December 11th and 12th he attended the sessions of the National Legislative Conference composed of representatives of some thirty organizations working for National Prohibition and participated in the

reorganization of this Conference, as related in detail on the editorial page of this issue of The Christian Statesman, by which its functions were greatly enlarged and which henceforth will be known as The National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment. On December 13th he attended the sessions of The National Temperance Council.

He also held conferences with leaders of the movement to secure the enactment of the Lankford Sunday Rest Bill for the District of Columbia.

In recognition of the long and valuable service of the late Dr. R. C. Wylie of the National Reform Association, Dr. Ella M. George, a member of the Board of Directors, has given one hundred dollars as a Memorial Membership. This is only one of a number of Dr. George's gifts to the Association within the past year.

On November 30th, Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard closed a successful campaign of six weeks in Detroit, Michigan, and surrounding towns, during which she made forty addresses on various phases of Mormonism. Her audiences were always interested and usually large. She spoke in some of the largest churches of Detroit. The first week in December she spent in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, speaking at the Annual Conference of the Na-

tional Reform Association, and making six other addresses. Following this she held a series of meetings in Columbus, Ohio.

## Resolutions Adopted by the Sixty-Fifth Annual Conference

(Continued from page 2)

mayors and city police officials and should be held responsible for the effectual use of that power. The recent developments in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and other great cities give point to these suggestions and emphasize the need of clothing the governor of the state with such power of removal of delinquent city officials.

### Public Education

We are convinced that distinctive instruction is vitally essential to education in morality, religion and good citizenship. It is as idle to think of developing adequate character for citizenship without such instruction as it is to develop scientific efficiency without it. Such instruction is not now being given to at least fifty per cent of the school-age citizens in any adequate manner.

We are in favor of laws requiring the daily reading of the Bible in every public school in the United States and such additional moral and religious instruction as will prepare the school-age citizens to intelligently respect and voluntarily obey the laws of the land.

### Atheism

Since the unwise action of the courts of the state of New York in chartering The American Association for the Advancement of Atheism this organization has greatly increased its activity and been emboldened to undertake many things not before attempted. While not questioning the right of these men to teach in a lawful manner, their views, we do deplore the abusive, blasphemous character of many of their published utterances, and we do question the right of the courts and legislatures to clothe with charter privileges an organization avowedly opposed to the public policy of the nation. We commend the action of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, in recently refusing to grant such a charter in that state, and we commend that example to the courts of the other states. We, furthermore, urge the citizens of the state of New York to take all legal steps possible to void this charter already given.

### Building for Substantial Success Takes Time

This is most markedly true in the field of Great National Reforms. Many times those who caught the vision, laid the foundations, planned the work, and gave of their money to push it forward, have had to pass to lands beyond and leave the unfinished task in the hands of others. It was their vision, their ideals, but there was not time to realize them in a single generation.

This is likely to become true of the Great Reforms which you have sponsored. They are your Reforms but you may not have the time to finish them yourself. You may have to leave the task to other hands. What if those hands are handicapped for lack of funds?

To the end that this institution shall be unhampered in the work to which its founders aspired, that it may be enabled to go forward with the reforms which you have sponsored, why not a bequest to the NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION? What a poor legacy a man leaves to his children, and his children's children, who prospers here, and dies without remembering the children of his vision—HIS IDEALS.

### How To Make Bequests

In making a will money left to The National Reform Association should be covered by the following phrase:

I do hereby give and bequeath to The National Reform Association, incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and located in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.